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Kafka's, 7 at Tenth

THE GREAT WHITE WAY

By O. O. MINTYRE.

New York, Oct. 15.—Young John D. Rockefeller aside from his Sunday school interests is quite fond of golf just as is his illustrious dad. Being a Bible class teacher a friend of Young Mr. Rockefeller's was rather hesitant about telling him a golf story, but after they had chatted the links he took the chance. It seems that a man—passionately fond of golf—slipped from the mundane sphere and landed in Hades. He was given a pleasant greeting and after being made comfortable on a clubhouse porch his Satanic majesty came up, slipped him on the back, and asked him to take a stroll around the Hades links. The erstwhile mortal gladly accepted. It was the most marvelous links that could be imagined. He had seen all the famous links on earth, but nothing he had seen compared with this. Finally he was shown some golf clubs—clubs that were marvels of skilled workmanship. At length he inquired of the fiend: "Where are the golf balls?" The Devil smiled and said: "There are no balls." The victim mopped his brow a few times and exclaimed: "Well, this is certainly hell." It is said that young Mr. Rockefeller enjoyed the story very much.

Continuing the subject of golf, it is reliably reported that a crowd of 100 men in the millionaire class are arranging for the finest links in the world, some place in New Jersey. They will build a small clubhouse and the rest of the money will be used in preparing the links. The initiation fee alone is \$1,200 and the yearly dues each \$1,000. No entertainments will be given and it will be strictly for the use of the members. Not even their sons will be allowed on the links. No women either will ever be allowed there. It is to be the last word in a rich man's golf club—where the rich man can do nothing but play golf.

The smallest gardens in New York are located in the busiest part of Fifth avenue at Thirty-ninth street. They are the gardens of the Union League Club, and four of them are five feet long and fifteen inches wide. The fifth is only two and one-half feet in length and the same width as the others. Every spring they are set out with laurel, daisies, aucuba and euonymus. A Madison avenue florist visits them twice a month and gives them expert care. In the fall these plants are replaced with several varieties of thug and other plants in order to keep the gardens in bloom until the snow flies. The hardy plants were set out last week so we may see the gardens of the Union League Club bloom when autumn is here, despite the thermometer.

Hon. Svein Bjornsson, a member of the Iceland Parliament, is in New York. So likewise is Olafur Johnson, merchant prince of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland. The gentlemen arrived on the Danish steamship Hermod loaded with thirty-one carloads of Iceland herring well iced. They also brought over a hundred bales of Iceland wool. While here they will buy flour, rolled oats, rice and other sundries at the behest of the Iceland government. Both speak English as well as Norse and Danish. Bjornsson said: "Our city is not like New York. We have six months day and six months night and dancing the tango through the Icelandic evening would be rather fatiguing. We restrain our gayeties to evenings at home with friends and neighbors. We have no rich and no poor. Our greatest dissipation is home card parties; we play bridge a great deal during the long winter evenings. The young men play bridge a great deal, too.

PARIS REGAINING ITS USUAL POISE

City of Former Gayety Still Quiet, Though the People Breathe Much Easier.

PREPARED FOR WORST

Three Out of Four Stores Closed and All Able-bodied Men Have Long Ago Joined Colors.

Paris, Oct. 15.—To look for the first time upon the subdued and demure face which Paris today presents to the world is to experience the surprise of one's lifetime. No one familiar with the French capital under normal conditions—the exuberant gayety, its sleepless pursuit of pleasure, its crowded theaters, its thronged boulevards and overflowing cafes—could ever have imagined that Paris was capable of such an extraordinary change in the course of a few weeks. The metamorphosis is staggering; it is almost impossible to describe it adequately in words.

Imagine, if you can, the wheels of Parisian life running at quarter-speed. Imagine, if you can, the echoing quietness of a Scottish Sunday descended upon the fair face of the once vibrant city. Picture to yourself, if you can, the grand boulevards, that are accustomed to seethe with animation until midnight, and long after, damped down, as it were, each evening at 8 or 9 o'clock.

Could Play Tennis in Streets. Think of Place de l'Opera, ordinarily pulsating with wheeled traffic of all sorts, now so quiet and still that you might play tennis on the carriage-way in broad daylight, and risk the occasional interruption of a passing cab or military automobile.

Think of the Champs Elysees as a study in perspective, the Place de la Concorde, as a sort of geometric void, the Rue de Rivoli as a comparatively deserted thoroughfare.

But the people of Paris, or as many of them as are still left within its walls, seem in no way depressed by the sudden change which has overtaken the course of their daily existence. They are subdued and chastened, perhaps, by the contemplation of events that may still befall themselves and their fair city.

Paris, responsive to the stifled voice of the street traffic, may speak in whispers; but it is perfectly calm now, and even confident in the ultimate issue of the war be it long or short.

Somewhat I feel that a change has come over the demeanor of the Parisians in the last forty-eight hours. I fancy I can read in their faces the improved tone of the war news in the west, where the British and French troops are doing such great things. But their resolution is undimmed.

Prepared for the Worst.

If they hope for the best they are yet prepared for the worst, and they will face it philosophically. None the least, it means a vast deal to them, and to their peace of mind, that the barbaric invader has, for the moment at all events, been balked in his design to make his way through to their beloved city, and direct a humiliating peace at the point of his dripping sword.

At a rough guess, I should say three out of every four shops in the heart of the city—as the visitor locates the heart—are closed on account of the war. The great lumbering omnibuses that are such a feature of normal Paris have gone long ago, and the number of taxis and cabs on the streets is still immensely curtailed, though perceptibly greater than it was only a few days since—another sign by the way that Paris is already beginning to shake off the paralysis which the outbreak of war inevitably imposed upon her.

REBUKE FOR GARDEN.

Lord Grey Says He Violated Rules in Public Interview.

The Garden incident was finally closed yesterday when Ambassador Page reported to the State Department that Sir Edward Grey had informed him that Sir John Grey had in writing assured the British foreign minister that, while he had discussed with American newspaper men conditions in Mexico, he had nothing in criticism of President Wilson.

Sir Edward Grey added, however, that for the British envoy to discuss conditions in Mexico for publication was a violation of the rules of the British foreign office, and that the interview was in no way sanctioned by the British government.

CHARITY FETE ON MACKAY ESTATE NEXT SATURDAY



MRS. CHARLES CARY RUMSEY

Mrs. Rumsey will appear in the Oriental tableau at the charity fete on the Mackay estate next Saturday. Other tableaux will be of Venetian and Grecian types. Leading society men and women will take part in the different living tableaux.

SEEKS HER SHARE IN BIG PERUVIAN ESTATE

Havana Attorney Appeals to U. S. in Behalf of American Woman, Heiress of Gen. Orue.

Aid of the United States government in obtaining for an American woman her inherited portion of a vast landed estate in Peru was sought yesterday by Dr. Eugenio Cantero, a prominent attorney of Havana and ex-minister of Cuba to Spain. Dr. Cantero, accompanied by Jose F. Godoy, former charge d'affaires of Mexico, called at the State Department and made an informal presentation of the case.

Mr. Godoy, who is now engaged in the practice of international law in Washington, will shortly present to the State Department a formal brief in the case. Dr. Cantero informed the State Department officials that he represents all of the claimants, including two Americans, two English and four Germans, to an estate in Peru valued at more than \$1,000,000, which was left by Gen. Orue, the noted Peruvian patriot and liberator, who fought a century ago with Bolivar and San Martin. The retention of this property from its rightful owners has been marked by political intrigue, romance, tragedy and bloodshed.

The American heir is Adelaide Merry Orue Bull, wife of Adolfo S. Bull, an American citizen of German parentage, who is a large soap manufacturer in Havana. Mrs. Bull and the other heirs are great-grandchildren of Dr. Orue, brother of the Peruvian general.

SEEK BRANCH LIBRARY.

The widening of Connecticut avenue from Cathedral avenue northward and the establishment of a branch of the Public Library in Pierce Mill road are to be sought as a result of a meeting of the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association at the Army and Navy Preparatory School, Wednesday night.

LARGE SUMS SAVED TO "LOAN SHARK" VICTIMS

Corporation Counsel's Office Wins Thirteen Cases, Netting Between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

Through the good work of the corporation counsel's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, Washington victims of so-called "loan sharks" were saved between \$30,000 and \$40,000, according to the annual report of Conrad Syme, filed yesterday with the District Commissioners.

Of twenty-seven cases of various classes that went to the Court of Appeals, the District of Columbia court, with three adverse decisions. The others as yet have not been decided.

FIFTY MORE FIREMEN NEEDED.

Chief Wagner, in Report, Asks for Increase in Department.

Fifty additional firemen are needed, according to the annual report of Chief Frank F. Wagner filed yesterday with the District Commissioners. The increase is needed, the chief stated, because men here at present are forced to serve continuously, with the exception of one day off every fifth day. Unless more men are obtained there will be no way of giving the men proper time for relaxation. The department had a busy year responding to fires, the loss being \$84,118. There were 1,320 alarms during the year.

FOOD OF ARMIES GREAT PROBLEM

Can Get Along Without Almost Everything Except Eating, Guns, and Shells.

BEEF, BISCUIT AND TEA

Jam Pleasing Nourishment and Is Used as British Field Ration. Food Figures Surprising.

London, Oct. 15.—The most serious problem with which a general in the field can be faced is that of keeping up the necessary food supply for the troops under his command. An army marches on its stomach. At a pinch it can make shift to do without tents or transport, while, as is well known, successful operations have at times been carried out in a hostile area when not a single cartridge has been expended for weeks on end.

Yet, though bullets may be dispensed with, this is certainly not the case with regard to bread—or its equivalent. This, at any rate, has always been the opinion of the great military leaders—Napoleon, for example, being reported on one occasion to have had a soldier shot for throwing away a bag of biscuits in order to make room for some ammunition.

Must Have Reserve Supply.

The scale on which the commissariat arrangements for a protracted campaign are conducted is an exceedingly large one. A fact that contributes materially to this is that not only have rations and fodder to be issued daily to every man and horse on duty, but also that a considerable reserve supply has to be maintained at the base of operations.

In the recent Boer war, for example, the amount of food thus stored was, as far as possible, that equivalent to four months' consumption. When it is remembered that the number of troops drawing upon it was well over 300,000 at a time during the greater portion of the war, it will readily be seen that such a supply necessarily represented a very big stock indeed.

To go into actual figures, it may be of interest to learn that at the head of the various items composing a four months' supply for such a body is 24,000,000 pounds of biscuits. This enormous total is closely approached by the "bully beef" one, as for every pound of the former commodity there is at least three-quarters pound of the latter. To render it more palatable than it would be in itself, the commissariat department is required to keep in store 1,600,000 pounds of compressed vegetables and 400,000 pounds of salt. As appropriate accompaniments to the beef and biscuit, coffee and tea to the extent of 80,000 pounds and 40,000 pounds, respectively, are also included in the reserve supply.

In addition to such absolute necessities as biscuit, beef, and vegetables, the four months' food supply for an average army corps in the field includes many items that may almost be described as luxuries. For example, that of the British troops in South Africa contained 2,500,000 tins of jam (each holding one pound) and 720,000 tins of condensed milk.

Jam First Used in 1884. Jam, it is worth noting, was first introduced as an article of diet for soldiers in active service in the Egyptian campaign of 1884. As it was found to have excellent results (chiefly on account of its anti-acidic properties), and also to be extremely appreciated by the men, it has remained a "field ration" ever since. It is generally eaten with biscuit, as biscuits are the only ration obtainable in the actual theater of war.

"Drinkables" occupy almost as large a place as do "eatables" in the reserve food supply of an army corps when on active service. After the 80,000 pounds of coffee and 400,000 pounds of tea, already referred to, the principal totals maintained are 600,000 gallons of rum, 6,000 bottles of port, and 25,000 bottles of whiskey. There was also a very large quantity of lime juice kept in reserve for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

Among the "miscellaneous stores" which the commander of an army corps looks to his commissariat department to furnish when called upon are 100 tons of alum (for purifying drinking water), 10 tons of chloride of lime, 12,000 pounds of carbolic acid powder, 30,000 gallons of kerosene, 10,000 pounds of tallow, 10,000 pounds of candles. The food supply for the horses and mules is also on a generous scale, thousands of tons of hay, oats, and bran being always kept at the base in readiness for instant dispatch to the front.

A Frightful Risk.

"That young wildcat is a perfect daredevil," said the colonel. "He's absolutely reckless, sah."

"He is, sah; yes, sah. But he is willing to take the most dreadful chances. Why, sah, I have seen him water that he could shoot the neck off a bottle at fifteen paces, and do it, too, sah; and that bottle half full of good whiskey." Exchange.

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"Furniture of Quality at Popular Prices"

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Whittall Rugs are BEST—and the best is always the Cheapest. We quote bargain prices on five styles of these Whittalls, in 9x12 sizes.

Anglo-Persian The most beautiful domestic rug made today. Woven as close as a Persian and feels like velvet under the foot. \$60.00

Anglo-Indian Very similar to the Anglo-Persian, but not so closely woven, and not having so high a pile. Desirable as any Oriental rug. \$50.00

Durham This rug is the nearest approach to a Turkish type of any which has ever been produced in this country. \$50.00

Royal-Worcester The same lustrous worsteds, combined with a wide range of Oriental designs make these rugs the very best on the market anywhere near the price. \$45.00

Whittall's Teprac This rug is made especially for those who wish the most artistic design and color effect at moderate cost. \$37.50

Five more "Specials" in less expensive rugs. Room sizes and very high qualities at their prices.

Body Brussels, 9x12, full 5-frame, strictly all worsted and heavy weight. High-grade line of patterns, and the best medium priced rug we know of. Regular \$35.00. \$28.75

Extra Axminster, 9x12. Will stand excessive wear—just the rug for a living or dining-room—a goodly number of Oriental patterns to choose from. \$25.00 value. \$19.75

Seamless Wilton, 9x12. No retail store in Washington will quote such a low price on this quality of rug. Regular \$45.00 value. \$37.50

Seamless Wilton Velvet, 9x12. A particularly great value for a very low price. Sold regularly at \$28.75. \$21.50

Art Wool and Fibre Rugs. Just the rug for a bedroom or living-room, at a low price. Regular \$12.50 value. \$8.75

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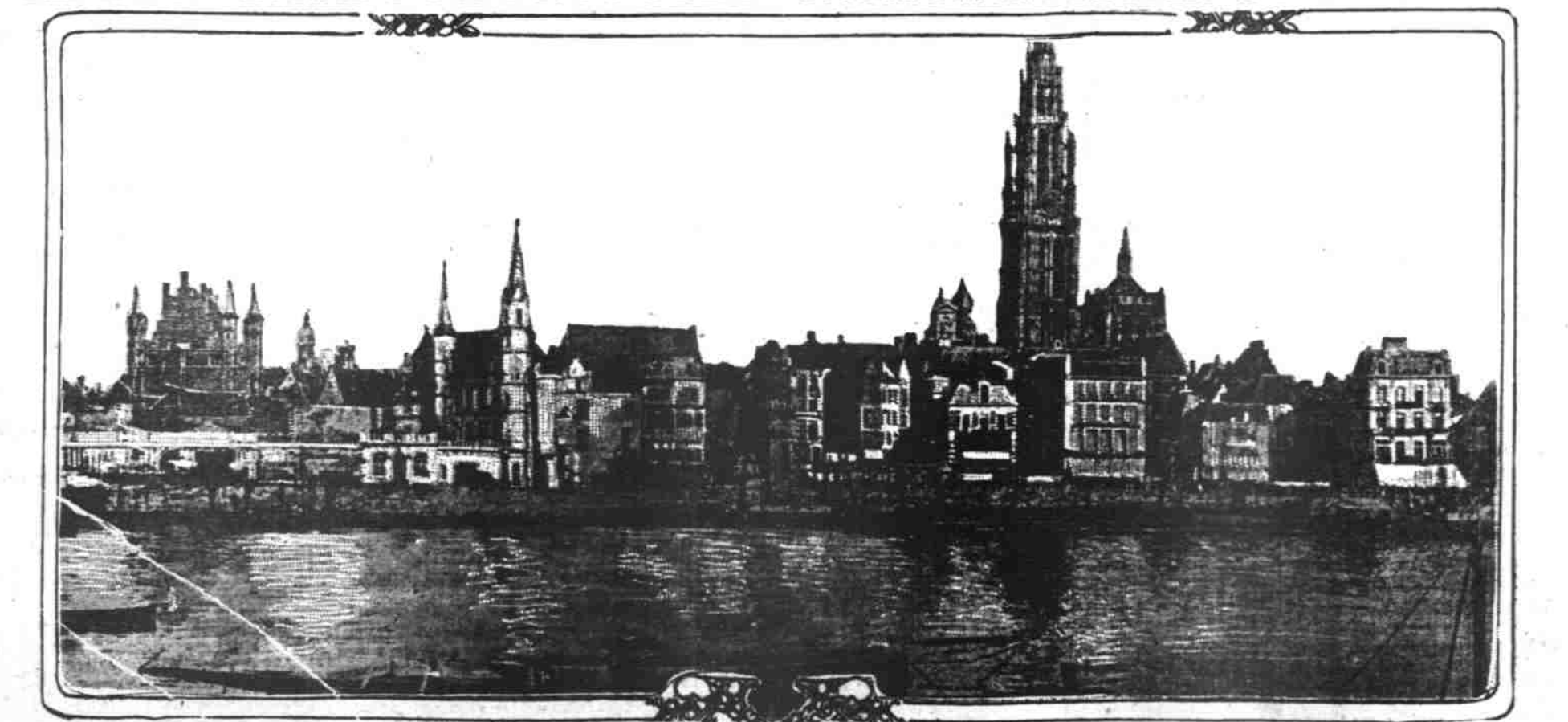
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A1608—It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary, and Old Comrades March.

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GERMAN BASE FOR PROPOSED CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENGLAND



View of Antwerp, which has just been captured by the Kaiser's forces. The Germans plan making the Belgian capital the base for their attack on England. In a direct line, London is but 180 miles from Antwerp, and the distance can easily be covered by the German Zeppelin fleet. The Germans believe that if they can take London the war will be speedily concluded in their favor.

"VICTORY," CLAIMS LANE.

Program Three-Fifths Achieved with Passage of Alaskan Coal Bill.

On hearing of the passage by the House of the Alaskan coal-leasing bill, Secretary Lane said:

"This is the end of an eight-year struggle. Eight years ago these coal lands in Alaska were locked up. During that time Alaska has been declining. Now her coal is to be opened to the world under conditions that will prevent monopoly, and, I trust, insure development. This is an achievement of which Congress may well be proud, for it has been achieved without bitterness and practically without partisanship. It is a real victory for a sensible anti-monopoly."

"We now have achieved three-fifths of our conservation program—a railroad for Alaska, a new reclamation law, an Alaskan coal leasing bill. The other two measures, which already have passed the House and will come before the Senate in December, are a water-power bill and a bill under which our oil, phosphate, and potash lands can be opened and put to use."

REPRESENT LAMBDA CHAPTER.

The seventeenth biennial convention of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity is being held this year at Albany, N. Y., October 15 to 17, inclusive.

Lambda Chapter of the George Washington University is represented by six of its members—Joseph H. Hatt, delegate; J. Westcott Miller, Robert M. Zacharias, Charles S. Stevenson, J. Walter Schaeffer and Ernest Wenderoth.

WHITTAKER SUPPORTS WILLIS.

Ohio Democrat Will Stamp for G. O. P. gubernatorial Candidate.

Representative John J. Whittaker, of Canton, Ohio, a Democrat, announced yesterday that he would go to Ohio at once to take the stump in the interest of Representative Frank B. Willis, the Republican nominee for governor of Ohio, and in opposition to Gov. James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Whittaker has developed decidedly independent tendencies since he came to Congress as a Democrat. He was a candidate against Gov. Cox for the Democratic nomination for governor, attacking Cox's administration as a machine organization. Whittaker polled about 65,000 votes.

Whittaker was an original Woodrow Wilson man, and probably did more than any other one leading Democrat in Ohio, except Mayor Baker, of Cleveland, to promote Wilson sentiment in the State prior to the Baltimore convention.

FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL REPORT.

A new building for pathological research is the most needed improvement at Freedman's Hospital, according to the report just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by Surgeon-in-Chief W. A. Wardell. A fence enclosing the grounds, it is suggested, would greatly facilitate open-air treatment by excluding the curious crowds. Three additions to the present hospital force recommended are an assistant storekeeper, at \$1,200 a year; an assistant anesthetist at \$800, and an assistant engineer at \$1,000.